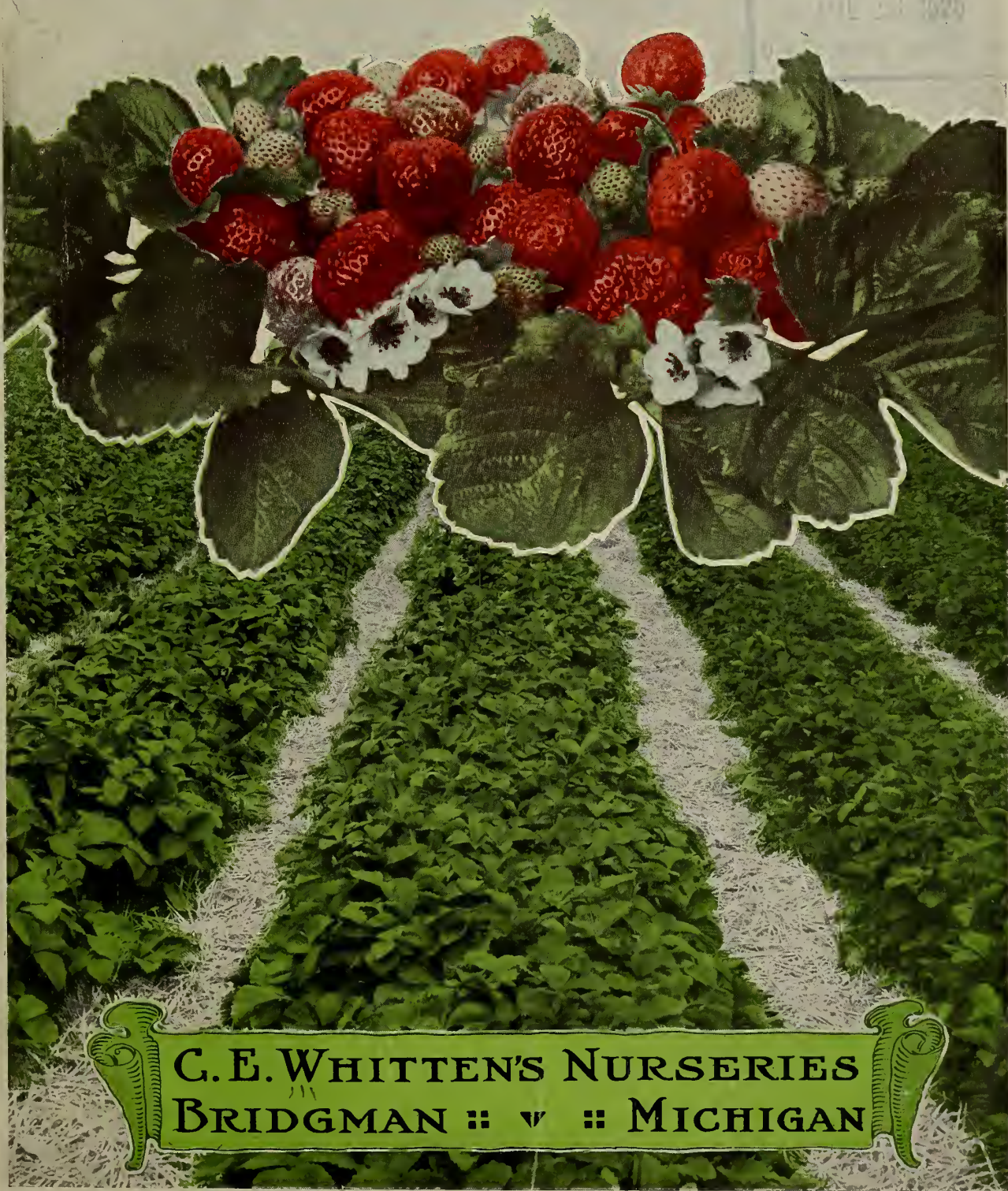


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62-4
W. L. Lark
Whi. 1915 INDEXED
JAN 11 1915
MAILED
STRAWBERRY PLANTS
& THAT GROW



C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES
BRIDGMAN :: MICHIGAN



The Fall-bearing Progressive

The above represents the "Progressive" as photographed from plant growing in the field Sept. 26, 1913; the berries showing about two-thirds natural size.

Fall-bearers are no longer an experiment, but are sure enough croppers, and I head the list with **Progressive** which has proven the most satisfactory fall-bearer of all we have tested.

It is of best quality, and will pick more quarts the first year than any of its competitors and make a full row of plants at the same time; by this I mean that plants set last April have borne a good crop through the months of August, September, October, and November.

We have shipped over 60, sixteen-quart crates during these months from about one-half acre of **Progressives**.

In fact we are the only growers who have shipped the fall-bearers from this point in a commercial way. Our berries have sold on Chicago market from \$2.50 for the earlier to \$6.50 per crate for the latest.

In growing this variety the blossoms should be picked from the new set plants until the first to middle of July, after which they may be allowed to ripen at will; the berries will run quite small at the last on the "mother" plants but those coming on the new or runner plants will be of good size and fine flavor.

One reason for the success of the **Progressive** is that it is a very strong and thrifty grower making a good row of plants in ordinary years if not allowed to fruit too early in the season.

The past summer has been very dry over most of the country and this has shortened the stand of plants materially, and **Progressive** will be scarce and without doubt some unscrupulous dealers will be offering it at a low price and substituting any old thing, in its place when shipping time comes. Some of our growers had this experience last year getting a worthless June variety in its stead.

This note of warning is for your benefit, and while I am sorry to admit that any of our profession would do such a thing, it is nevertheless a fact, so "you better watch out."

Our original stock came from the Introducer, and I will guarantee our plants the true **Rockhill Progressive**.

Our price for the season of 1915 will be 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Announcement



WE HAVE passed another milestone in life's journey and again greet our old friends and prospective new ones through our Annual Booklet, "Strawberry Plants That Grow."

We first wish to thank our old customers for their continued patronage, as this is one of the pleasantest things about our work, the thought that we have been able to please, also that we may possibly help some new beginner to success along the line of small fruit culture.

A word of introduction may be appropriate here. I commenced growing Strawberries for market in 1883, in our present location in Southwestern Michigan, near the Lake, in the heart of what has been truthfully called "The Great Fruit Belt of Michigan."

This gives us over **Thirty Years** of experience in our chosen profession, which we feel should qualify us in a measure as an authority on Strawberry culture, although each year brings new conditions and something new to learn. In our long experience we have seen the rise and fall of many varieties and it is remarkable when one stops to think, how few there are of the sorts we were growing twenty-five or thirty years ago, that are even known today.

Since 1890 we have issued an Annual Catalog and have shipped plants to nearly all parts of the United States and Canada.

We are proud of our reputation for **Honesty** and **Square-dealing** and shall hope to be able to keep up the standard so long as we may continue in business.

We make no claims for the great superiority of our plants, but we do claim that we grow just as good plants as anyone else can. Neither do we claim to be the "largest grower," but feel that this is to the advantage of our customers, as we are able to oversee personally both the culture and shipping of all stock which we send out, which is impossible where the "largest business" is done and much has to be left for others to look after.

We do not claim infallibility and sometimes mistakes occur. We are always ready to correct these if reported at once.

We take great pains to keep our plants true to name, and warrant them as such, and if any prove untrue, will either refund the money paid or replace with those which are true.

We cannot warrant plants to grow, for there are too many chances over which we have no control; we do warrant our plants to be packed to carry safely and to be in good growing condition when delivered to the carriers after which our responsibility ceases.

The past season has been rather unsatisfactory for plant growth, as early in the season it was quite wet, followed by a protracted summer drouth. However, with extra care in cultivation, we kept our plants growing thriftily and since rains have come they have rooted well and we have a good average stand of most varieties.

Owing to the general scarcity, however, it will stand our friends in hand to place their orders early if they desire to get just what they want.

Do not condemn a variety from one season's experience, as another year may show it very differently, also soil or location will sometimes change the quality, or the season of ripening will vary in different localities. We can only give general conditions and do not mean to misrepresent.

I have never urged my friends to set largely of untried "novelties," but rather to test the newer varieties in a small way at first. I have never listed any that I did not think had merit, although many sorts have been dropped from the list, not that they were really poor but that we had enough that were better and proved successful over a larger territory.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

I wish to emphasize this statement, as in the past some have claimed that my plants have been held over winter in cellar. Let me say here, that I never did this, nor have I ever seen others that practiced such methods.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale we always set from one-year-old beds which have not fruited. We also set different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row, discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants as are not well rooted, therefore, we have no exhausted stock to send out.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" when taking the plants from the soil, stripping off the surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in twenty-six). After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any length of time.

Of course, sometimes our packages get broken in transit, through careless handling, and if found in such condition upon delivery, our patrons should refuse to accept and pay charges upon the same, notifying me at once; then we stand a chance of collecting damages from the transportation company; but if once accepted it is hard to collect damage. Also if plants have been delayed and have been an unreasonable length of time on the road, do not accept them, as they are quite liable to be injured, especially strawberry plants.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants, if they have the opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalog is received, please hand to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries



THE SOIL, and location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have the soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and the plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should if properly handled give the best results.

Drainage—Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will, perhaps, answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways.

Frost—In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show little, if any. A hard frost at blossoming time often ruins the entire crop.

Manuring—Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, I would advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land must be in the best possible condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparation for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larvae of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedlings were so treated, this pest would not trouble, but I would warn all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it would cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Any good commercial fertilizer may be used. This should be sown broadcast on land after plowing, and well harrowed in.

Fitting the Soil—Begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in condition to absorb more moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth.

Plow as deep as practicable, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, the land should be thoroughly harrowed, following immediately with a heavy roller or plank drag. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface. If the surface soil should become too dry and loose it may be necessary to wait for a shower before setting the plants.

Marking Out—This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow, straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy, and could be made by almost any one. In garden culture a line may be used.

Hill Culture, which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems, the rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways, or in checks, two or two and one-half feet would be right. I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil.

The Hedge Row is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet, and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have

struck root, generally about every six or eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. This is easily done with a good sharp hoe.

The Half Matted Row should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This gives a fine show for fruit.

The Matted Row is the system adopted by the great majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart, and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowed on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown, or with varieties that make few plants.

Setting Out—We use a common garden spade for opening the holes, which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills, and further if for matted row.

This should be nearly the depth of the spade, and if the soil is properly prepared, this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid, it will require some pressure of the foot.

The spade should be given a slight motion away from, then back towards the operator, when withdrawn, if the conditions are right, you will have a V-shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to weave the spade back and forth too much, as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of the hole, making it hard to close properly, and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or better still, do this part yourself, if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown, and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

Cultivation—As soon after setting as practicable, the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover up the crown or heart of the plant; the latter will cause the plant to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons: First, to be sure that all the openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if the weather is dry, by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust.

However, it is necessary to do some hand work with the hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring-set plants, as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until the first of July, when if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

Mulching or Winter Covering—As soon as growth ceases in the fall, and before ground freezes hard, the surface of the field should be well covered with some sort of mulching, either long straw, wild hay, corn stalks, or other litter, if free from foul weed seed, will answer the purpose. I would advise spreading hay or straw when slightly damp, if possible, and place a little soil upon the top at short intervals, which will help to keep it in place in case of high wind.

Some advise using coarse stable manure as a covering, and if free from grass seed, this might be advisable, as it would both fertilize and protect the vines from frost. However, I generally "fight shy" of stable manure on plants that I wish to fruit the second season or for longer period, as I have sometimes seen a good stand of clover and timothy on what was supposed to have been a strawberry field. As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time.



Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Superb

(Per.)—This variety was originated by Samuel Cooper of New York, who was really the first to discover this strain of Fall or Ever-bearing Strawberries when he found the old Pan American away back in 1898. From this variety and its seedlings have sprung all the Fall-bearing sorts in America today.

We show a reproduction of the **Superb** on the front of this Catalogue, which was made from a photo taken September 26, 1913, of berries grown on plants set in April of same year. The picture had to be reduced in size in order to get it in space required, and the berries as represented are not much more than one-half natural size.

In size and appearance **Superb** is easily at the head of the list, but will not bear so much fruit the first season as **Progressive**, as it bears very little on the first year's runners.

It makes a good crop in June of the second year and berries at that time are fine, large size, good color, and of very even shape, nearly as round as a ball.

Later they will begin bearing a lighter crop during the fall months, continuing until hard freezing, as the early frosts do not seem to have any effect on the green berries, as they are so well protected by the foliage.

In order that this crop should be profitable it is necessary that the ground be kept well cultivated, I think this is better than mulching at this time and I would recommend that the Fall-bearers be given clean cultivation all through the growing season, only covering with mulch for winter protection.

L. J. Farmer of Pulaski, N. Y., says: "The **Superb** is the largest Fall strawberry I have ever seen, is glossy and very attractive as well as one of the finest flavor. The plants are strong healthy growers with long runners which stretch over a great surface of ground. It does not make such large roots as **Productive** but the foliage is very strong and healthy. It brings every blossom to maturity, there being no blanks which is a strong point in a fall strawberry. The berries are large and attractive and, like the old Ridgeway strawberry, look as if each berry was turned out in a lathe. The flavor is excellent. I picked a quart of these berries at Mr. Cooper's place in the rain on October 25th and brought them to Pulaski where they were photographed October 27th. They were then shipped to Albany and made into shortcake."

Will offer at following low prices: Dozen, 40c; twenty-five, 60c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$10.00.

Progressive

(Per.)—This we illustrate in colors on the inside front cover of this Catalogue and have already stated on that page that we consider this variety at the head of the list of **Fall-bearers**.

Such growers as W. F. Allen of Maryland, and C. N. Flansburgh of our own state, give it first place for both quality and profit.

I know the public naturally feel that when a grower "booms" a certain variety he is not wholly disinterested, but probably has more plants of this sort for sale. However, I am working against my own interest, as I really have more plants of **Superb** than of **Progressive** to offer this year.

I am honest in my opinion that **Progressive** is the most profitable Fall-bearing sort yet introduced, as, with good culture, it will bear a paying crop the first year set.

As proof of our claim we are showing a reproduction of an account of sale made October 24th, 1914, this being the highest price we have ever received for Strawberries. We made three shipments later this Fall, but owing to bad weather berries were not so nice and our last shipment, November 13th, sold at \$5.00 per crate.

Price—Dozen, 50c; twenty-five, 75c; hundred, \$2.00; thousand, \$15.00.

No. _____
ACCOUNT SALES BY

Chicago, *Oct 24-1914*



63 W. SOUTH WATER ST.

Of *2 Cases Strawberries*

For Acc't of *C. E. Whitten*

Received *Oct 24-14* *Budgman Micks*

2 Cr. Strawberries @ 6.00 *13.00*

CHARGES: Freight or Express, *33*

Cartage,

Commission,

E. & O. E.

Net Proceeds,

130 *163*
33

“COLLINS”

The New Strawberry which will make Bridgman Famous

We have a colored half-tone of this new Strawberry on the back cover of this Catalog, which shows very nicely the productiveness, general form, and appearance of the variety, but can not do justice to its beauty, as we are not able to give the exact shading or color.

Beneath the reproduction we have described the origin of this new berry and in continuation would say that we have been rather unfortunate in the matter of the introduction of this new variety, as Mr. Collins sold out his little farm here and moved to Illinois (Piatt Co.) in the fall of 1911.

He reserved the plants growing on the place and in the spring of 1912 I took up all the new plants and sent to him in Illinois, keeping a dozen or so here for further testing, also keeping the original hills, or “mother” plants until after fruiting. It was from these original plants that we picked the cluster of berries for our photo.

Mr. Collins prized this seedling berry very highly and at first thought to be able to put it on the market himself, but after moving to his new location he concluded that his soil was not adapted to plant raising; still he has been able to grow fine berries and has topped the market with the “Collins” the past two seasons, although handicapped by serious drouth.

He had sent plants to several of the Experiment Stations, but had not been able to get much in the way of a report, one station saying that they lost the plants owing to the lateness of the season when received, another that the plants were destroyed by mistake of an employee.

I will insert here a letter from Prof. Bailey of the Illinois Station:

Mr. C. E. Whitten,
Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Mr. Whitten:

Urbana, Illinois, November 9, 1914.

Your letter of October 31 regarding Mr. Collins' seedling strawberry has come to hand. I cannot give you very definite information regarding this seedling as it has not fruited as yet. We grew some plants in the greenhouse last year and a few of them carried berries, but this is no real test of the possibilities of a new seedling. These greenhouse plants seemed very productive of rather large berries; what I would call long conical berries, something of the same form as that of Ekey. The color is a medium red and on the whole the fruit is attractive. The plants that we have growing outside have done well this year and seem to be very vigorous, free from any fungus disease and producing a medium number of runners. The foliage is a rather intermediate type between Dunlap and Bubach. I am planning on growing a few plants under glass this coming winter, and of course in another season will be able to give some definite information regarding comparative yields with other varieties, etc. This seedling seems to be one of the most promising that we have tried to force in the greenhouse.

Trusting that the above information will help you in this matter, remain,

Very respectfully,

E. W. BAILEY.

We had not thought to offer this new berry for sale until we might have full reports from plants sent out for testing, but I have finally made an arrangement with Mr. C. whereby I am to offer it this spring in a limited way, allowing him a royalty on all sales made.

I have made the price very low for so promising a sort, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per hundred, and at this rate shall limit the number sold to any one customer to 200, with no restriction on future sales.

I will also offer “Collins” as a premium, 3 plants with an order amounting to \$2.50, 6 plants with a \$5.00 order, or 12 with a \$10.00 order.

Additional Premium Offers

Perennial Phlox

We still have quite a lot of this flowering plant of mixed seedlings running through all shades of red to pure white. These plants are blooming size and while we can not furnish special colors, we will send an assortment in each collection.

We will offer as a premium 6 plants with each \$2.00 order, or 15 with a \$5.00 order.

Regular sale price, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, or \$1.00 per 25.

With an order for \$2.50 I will include 6 of either Superb or Progressive Fall-bearers, or with an order of \$5.00 will include 6 each Superb and Progressive; or 12 each with an order amounting to \$10.00.

With an order amounting to \$10.00 or more I will include one year's subscription to **The Garden Magazine**. As its name indicates it is devoted to the interests of the garden and farm. Each issue has excellent articles from able writers, and is well worth the subscription price of \$1.50.

On all orders amounting to \$5.00 or more you may add 10 per cent in stock from the list.

Please Notice. These **Premium Offers** must be mentioned when the order is sent; also that in either of these offers the amount must be figured at the Catalog price per thousand and not the five thousand rate, nor where a special price has been quoted; also only one premium with each order.

STRAWBERRIES



Perfect Blossom.

All Strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The Imperfect varieties, which are all marked (Imp.) in catalog, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.) set every third or fourth row to properly pollinize the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

There seems to be a mistaken idea with some that this mixing of varieties is necessary with the perfect as well as the imperfect sorts; but this is not so. The perfect sorts are self-pollenizing, and will bear as well if set by themselves.



Imperfect Blossom.

NEWER VARIETIES

Big Joe, or Joe Johnson

I received this variety last spring from Maryland under name of Joe Johnson, but I find it is better known locally by the name of "Big Joe," so I shall hereafter call it by that name. Not having seen it in fruit, I shall give description of several Maryland growers.

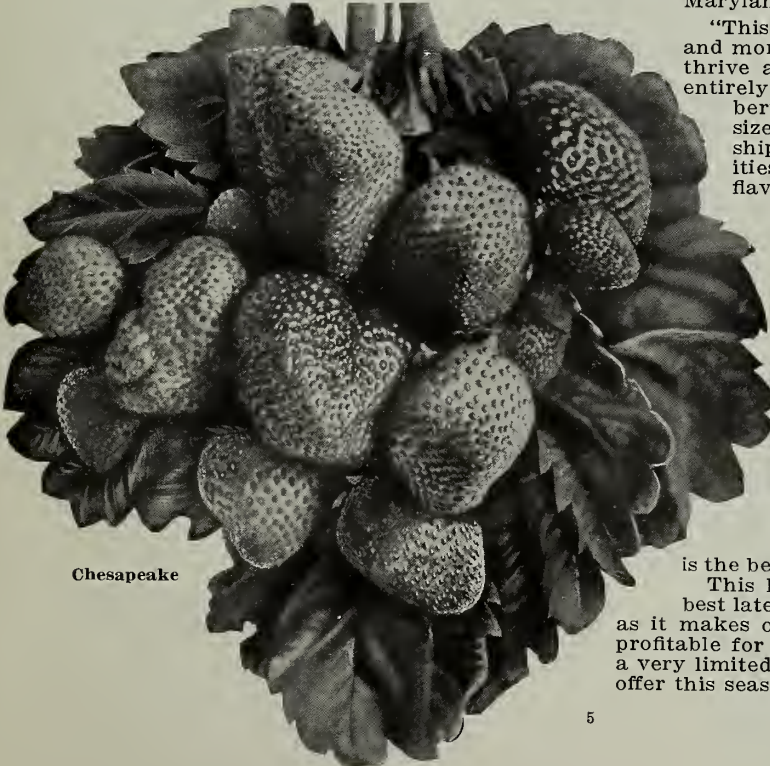
"This new berry originated in the southern part of Wicomico county, Maryland, about four years ago and has been well tested. It ripens about the same time as the Chesapeake. The Joe Johnson is very productive of very large berries. It is a beautiful red berry with a bright green calyx, which adds greatly to its beauty and market value. Flavor is of the best; a perfect table and canning berry, and one of the best shipping varieties. Has a perfect flowered blossom, and is a strong pollinizer. You will make no mistake in planting the Joe Johnson."

"This is a new variety that is being grown to considerable extent locally in this county, and has sprung into prominence very quickly. It has been fruited in this section two seasons, and it has shown such vigorous growth and such a wonderful productiveness of large, handsome berries that bring top prices in market that everybody who has seen it is wanting plants. While we have not fruited it personally, we have been watching it since it was first grown in this vicinity, and are so well pleased with it that we expect to plant a considerable acreage for fruit. As soon as we saw it fruit the past season we procured the entire stock of some of the largest growers of this variety. Here is a pointer: 'Plant some Big Joe, and you will never regret it.'"

We have a nice block of plants of this sort and they certainly are vigorous and healthy, with bright green foliage. I am looking for this to be a winner and offer it with confidence. Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$6.00.

Chesapeake

(Per.)—This comparatively new variety I have received from the introducer, W. F. Allen, of Maryland, whose description is as follows:



Chesapeake

"This variety is as late as the Gandy, and more productive; furthermore, it will thrive and bear an elegant crop on soil entirely too light to produce good Gandy berries. It is equal to the Gandy in size, superior to it in firmness and shipping qualities, and in eating qualities the Gandy is no comparison. In flavor it ranks with William Belt, Brunette and others of that class. Therefore, in the Chesapeake we have attained to a greater degree than in any other variety, three of the strongest points that go to make up a valuable commercial berry—these are firmness, quality and lateness. When these good points are added to the fact that it is of uniformly large size, very attractive in appearance, and being one of the most healthy and vigorous growers, puts it nearer perfection than has yet been reached by any other berry, and I can conscientiously say that if it succeeds in other sections as it does here, it is the best strawberry in the world today."

This has proven to be one of the very best late berries that I have ever tried, but as it makes only a few strong plants it is not profitable for the plant grower. We have only a very limited stock of plants of this variety to offer this season. Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.

The Famous Gibson

(Per.)—This is not the old variety of that name which originated in Eastern New York several years ago, but it is a local berry of great promise and more nearly resembles the Pocomoke than any of the older sorts which I am acquainted with.

It commences to ripen with the second earlies and continues for a long season, making a heavy yield of fruit.

The fruit stems are large and strong, and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for the blossoms and fruit; having a strong staminate bloom, it makes a very good pollinizer for pistillate varieties.

The berry is large and regular in shape, holding its size well to the end of the season; its color is a deep, rich red all through from surface to center; its flavor is fine, being neither too sweet nor too sour, but just right for table or canning.

In manner of plant growth it very closely resembles Pocomoke, making a heavy row of very strong and healthy plants, its foliage being of a very dark and glossy green, not a speck of rust to be seen on our rows this season.

It is very hardy in bud and bloom, withstanding spring frosts that very nearly wiped out such varieties as Beder Wood and Warfield on adjoining rows.

I can not give the parentage of the Gibson, neither can I give its exact origin, but it seems to have originated in our county (Berrien), having been grown by a colony of German farmers who kept it to themselves for several seasons, making big money out of it. Finally it became known and other growers have been able to fruit it until at the present time it has become very popular with our market growers.

The above is taken from our earliest description and I still think it is one of the best market sorts we list.

It seems identical with Pocomoke and hereafter I shall list only the one sort. This should not prejudice anyone against this variety, as under either name you will find a first-class berry.

I would urge all my friends to try it and I feel sure you will not miss it if you plant largely for market or for the home garden. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$4.00.

Son's Prolific

(Per.)—This is a comparatively new variety from Missouri and is said to excel the old variety Aroma, of which it is a seedling.

While I have grown this sort for several seasons, I have not been able to give it a fair fruiting test. The originator claims that it is larger, firmer, and of better color than Aroma, making an ideal late market variety. He also claims it to be able to withstand more frost than most sorts.

It is a very strong grower, setting just enough for a good fruiting row.

The above is last year's description. We fruited a few rows of this variety the past season and found it was deep red in color, quite large and firm, and a good shipper. But I still think Aroma the most productive and for that reason a better market sort. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Marshall

(Per.)—Readers of the Rural New Yorker will recognize this as the variety grown at "Hope Farm" and by Editor Collingwood considered the best. In quality it is really the **standard of excellence**, and if given a good soil and proper treatment will make a heavy yield of very large and handsome fruit.

It needs plenty of manure and thorough culture in order to do its best, as it does not thrive under neglect. We have only a limited number of plants to offer this season, and suggest that you place your order early if you desire to get this "best of all" strawberry.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$4.00.

Do not fail to try the Fall-bearing Strawberries. Also try a few of our new berry, "Collins." Our word for it, you will be pleased.

The Original Helen Davis

(Per.)—"One of the largest strawberries ever produced. Wonderful yielder and every berry smooth and well shaped. A grand strawberry. Plants are strong and healthy, a good plant maker; produce strong fruit stems and many of them. The fruit is a sight to see. We seldom find a strawberry, especially an early berry, having so many superior points as Helen Davis.

"The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, with tall, healthy foliage, and has never shown any sign of disease; the runner wires are large and strong and just the right length to layer properly without crowding. The fruit stalks are large, some growing as large as a lead pencil in diameter. The fruit is held up from the ground by the strong stems and is easily gathered. The fruit grows in clusters, some stems having as many as thirty berries on them, with as many as ten fruit stalks to the plant. I have had single plants that a bushel basket would not cover.

"One great feature of this plant is that there are never any blank plants, every plant, no matter how small, has a fruit stalk. I have never seen a plant equal it in this respect.

"The fruit is large and attractive and holds up well in size throughout the season. It commences to ripen with Dunlap and ends with Sample. Have picked berries from it as late as the 4th of July. It has a light crimson color which extends clear through, and has a flavor which cannot be excelled. The berry is sweet, and is a fine berry for canning. It is a heavy cropper, and will yield twice as many perfect berries as Glen Mary. It is a perfect flowering variety, and is a strong pollinizer for imperfect varieties.

"One strong point in favor of this variety is that every berry is perfect and smooth, no knotty berries. It will go through hard frosts and bear a good crop of fruit.

"Every one that likes strawberries should give Helen Davis a trial, and I am sure you will be pleased."

The above is the originator's description. We have a very fine block of plants grown from stock received direct from Mr. Davis.

Although we have had this variety since 1912 we have not been able to fruit it, as there has been such a call for the plants we have sold ourselves short each season.

However, I have confidence in the originator's claims, also in the introducers, who still claim it is "one of the most important originations of recent years"; "coming as near to being universally successful as any variety we know"; "It stands unexcelled as drouth resister."

From our own experience, we find it is one of the healthiest and strongest growers we have; and from reports we get from others we feel justified in offering it to all wishing a market sort for mid-season.

We have a large stock of plants for this season and have reduced the price somewhat. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Fendall

(Imp.)—I will give the introducer's description:

"This splendid berry originated in our garden at Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland, in the spring of 1905. It is a seedling of the well-known William Belt. Its claims to public favor are as follows: First, great vigor of plant growth. Second, large size and delicious flavor. Third, great length of bearing season. Fourth, splendid root system. Sixth, beauty and symmetry of form. The plant is strong and vigorous, clean and healthy. The berries are as large, if not larger, than any other variety grown, and unlike most large varieties in that they are of delicious flavor. In length of season it is certainly remarkable. In 1907 we picked berries from it on the 25th of May and the last on the 10th of July. With the same care and under like conditions, it produced twice as many berries as Senator Dunlap, Corsican, Glen Mary, William Belt, Marshall, and three times as many as the Gandy."

This comparatively new variety seems to have been quite successful as a "fancy berry," but like Chesapeake is a poor plant maker and we are unable to grow plants to fill our orders. However, this season we have grown a better stock than last and hope to be able to fill all orders without substitution.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.



Fendall.

EARLY VARIETIES

The Luther

(Per.)—Luther, or August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Missouri, and grown by him several years before it was offered for sale. I shall still place this variety at the head of the list of **extra earlies**, as I have found nothing yet that I consider better. It has a very pleasing appearance, being of a very bright red color and almost always of perfect shape, a slender, rather sharp pointed berry. It ripens evenly, no "green tips," and will ripen its full crop in a very short space of time, this feature making it a good market sort. It is also a very thrifty grower, making a full row of medium sized plants.

This season we have a good stock of well rooted plants, and I shall recommend it to all wanting a very early berry.

I have dropped both Excelsior and Missionary from our list, not because they were poor varieties but rather were more especially adapted to the South than to this latitude.

As I have said before I have found nothing better than **Luther** for first early market berry, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as such. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2 50.

Bederwood

(Per.)—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom, and is **immensely productive**. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

While this sort could hardly be classed as a **firm** or **hard berry**, it has a peculiarly dry or spongy nature which enables shipping it long distances without injury. It is an excellent plant-maker, setting freely and rooting deeply; thus being able to withstand drouth. I should like to emphasize what I have said in its favor and again recommend it as a paying market sort.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.25.

Crescent

(Imp.)—This is an old reliable sort, often called the "lazy man's favorite," owing to its ability to take care of itself, and yet it is a variety not to be despised, as it always responds to fair treatment and **can be relied on for a crop when many other kinds fail**. It is especially adapted to sandy soil, as it is a great plant producer and on rich loam makes an over-crowded matted row. On such soils plants could be set farther apart in the row.

Without doubt **Crescent** is one of the oldest varieties listed today, and the fact that it is still popular as an early market sort, should be a strong argument in its favor.

While we do not consider it best as a canning berry, it is a good berry when eaten fresh, also it carries well, and sells well in market.

We have grown more than usual of this variety this season and shall urge our friends wanting a market berry to try the **Crescent**, and have priced it very low.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.25.

Haverland

(Imp.)—This is one of the best early market sorts, and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather light red, which may be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point that I have discovered in the **Haverland** is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt. This peculiarity of growth makes fine picking, as the berries lay out in sight, requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is the ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails.

There have been a great many spurious or mixed plants sent out from this section as **Haverland**; we warrant ours true to name. If you are unacquainted with this sort, try a few and see what a fine market berry they are. A little too soft for distant shipment, but they will stand picking before fully ripened and will color up in the crate after picking. If handled in this manner, **Haverland** will stand shipment as well as any of the larger varieties.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Warfield

(Imp.)—This variety is still very popular as a market sort, although the Senator Dunlap has practically usurped its position at the head of the list, which it held before the advent of that very popular sort. The two together make a good team, and are quite similar in appearance when in the crate. In plant growth this variety is quite similar to Senator Dunlap, except it does not root so deep on light sandy or gravelly soils, and is more liable to suffer from drouth. While the individual plants are quite small and usually have only one fruit stem, it is remarkable the number of quarts produced by a lightly matted row on good strong soil.

I feel that this variety is being overlooked in our search for something new, and I really believe it is superior to many others which we give higher praise. **Warfield** cannot be excelled as a canning berry, indeed, my wife says it is not equalled by any of the sorts we list. It is quite tart, but of good rich flavor, not simply sour, and has a very deep red color, which it holds after canning. In favorable seasons and on congenial soil **Warfield** will yield more fruit than Senator Dunlap.

We have a good stock of fine plants of this variety and I recommend it to all.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.

Senator

Dunlap

(Per.)--In other years I have tried to describe this variety and have said that it might be called a perfect flowered Warfield. Although it is very distinct, it is quite similar in form and color of berry, also in manner of plant growth.

If grown on very strong and moist soil in matted row it will be disappointing, as it will set too many small plants, and the berries will be small and of poor quality; however, if kept in a narrow row, the fruit is large and of high quality.

I have tried for several years to get a good half tone of the Senator Dunlap, but have not been very well pleased with the result. Above is from a photo of a cluster of berries taken about the middle of the past season, too late to show the largest berries and when fruit was overripe. This illustration is true to life as showing type of berry

and productiveness. The intro-

ducer of this variety has this to say of it when first offering it: "We have the greatest confidence in this variety and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the more prominent standard kinds. The plant is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardships. It is small, slim, very deep-rooted, and as great a runner as the Warfield. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however; is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. Its season is second early and it bears a long time."

The elapse of time has fulfilled his prophecy, for today there is no known variety that is so universally popular nor one that is so extensively grown as the Senator Dunlap.

Some one has said that this was the safest variety for the new beginner, as it would bear fruit in spite of neglect and ill treatment, and while this may be true in a degree, it is also true that it will well repay the most careful culture.

Another feature I wish to mention is its habit of deep-rooting. In this feature it has its superiority over the Warfield, which is a shallower rooted plant and is more easily injured by freezing or drouth, while the Senator Dunlap is able to withstand either in a great degree on account of its deep roots.

I have always recommended Senator Dunlap, for either market or home use, and I wish I were able to describe its merits more fully; however, no one can make a mistake in testing it, as it is one of the best, making an excellent pollenizer for second early sorts, or doing equally well planted alone.

While the season of ripening is given as second early, it in reality could be classed as an early to late variety, as it has a very long fruiting season.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.

Lovett

(Per.)—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that will never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.

Splendid

(Per.)—Originated at Sterling, Illinois. Plant a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks, and are large, firm and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few, if any, blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenize Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to mid-season. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.



Senator Dunlap.



Glen Mary.

MID-SEASON TO LATE VARIETIES

Glen Mary

(Per.)—This variety was originated in Chester Co., Pa., and introduced in 1896 by W. F. Allen, of Maryland, whose description I give below:

"I introduced this variety twelve years ago at \$10.00 per 100. Throughout New England and the West it is the leading berry of the list today. We sell more plants of it, year in and year out, than any variety that we grow. I do not recommend it for this peninsula, or for the South, but for New England, West and Northwest. I doubt if there is any variety that will equal it in every respect. It is only semi-staminate, but as its blossoms carry enough pollen to fruit its own berries, it is listed as a staminate variety, but I would not recommend it to plant with pistillate varieties as a pollinizer. They are big, dark red beauties, with prominent seeds of bright yellow; the meat is rich and juicy and crimson in color. They are of such high flavor that when once eaten more are wanted. As a good, firm shipper, it is very popular for fancy local market; there are few, if any, better. For this reason they are popular with both the large and small grower.

ers. It has no particular choice of soils, and does not require petting. The roots are long and well developed, providing plenty of moisture during a drouth. The foliage is large, upright in growth dark green in color, leaves nearly round, with dark, glossy surface, making a beautiful appearance in the field. The fruit stems, although large and strong, are weighted to the ground by the large clusters of berries; for this reason they should be well mulched to keep them clean. The berries are just the right size to make a fine appearance in the crate, and you do not have to be timid about asking a big price for them, as everyone will pay extra to get extra fine berries."

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.75.

Bubach

(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with a large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby, and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half-matted rows.

This variety is perhaps as well known and as widely disseminated as any grown, and while perhaps it is not as popular as it was several years ago, still we always run out of stock long before the close of the season. Although it is hardly firm enough for long distance shipping, it will hold up for ordinary marketing, and is one of the **largest** berries grown.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$4.00.

William Belt

(Per.)—"A native of Southern Ohio, and named for its originator, now deceased. For fourteen years this has been before the public, and almost from the first it took rank as the best of all in flavor. It is also superior in beauty, size and productiveness. The color is bright red. The first berry to ripen on each stem is cockscombed, but the others are conical. The plant is grand, and the foliage abundant and healthy. There was a time when it was subject to rust in some localities, but we have heard nothing of it lately."

With us this has proven a valuable variety, giving heavy crops of fine fruit.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Mixed or Surplus Plants

It sometimes happens that we have a surplus dug of some varieties of Strawberry plants and rather than hold them over for another day to get stale we should prefer to ship them out at a lower price. Also we sometimes have a few plants that are mixed in the digging (we have none growing that we are aware of) and while these would usually do as well for home use they are not fit for filling orders calling for special varieties.

These cheap plants are first-class and generally of Standard sorts; our reason for offering so low is that after being dug they soon deteriorate if held in the packing house.

If one is not particular about certain varieties, simply wanting good, standard sorts and will give their order for "Surplus" plants, we can furnish plants of our own choice for \$1.50 per thousand.

Sample
From an original
photo taken
in 1906.



C.E.W.

LATE TO VERY LATE VARIETIES

Sample

(Imp.)—The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the market-man it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland, and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one yet found. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect."

I feel perfectly safe in recommending this sort to my friends for either home use or market, where a late berry is desired. While we have a fair stock of plants I would advise ordering early as we always run short of Sample long before the close of the season.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

The Profitable Aroma

(Per.)—While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season.

"It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but I would hardly think it probable, where both are grown under the same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, the color of berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy, inclined to be light. I can personally recommend this sort to any one wanting a late market berry."

If large, bright colored berries, late in season, are an object to you, then try Aroma, and you will be pleased.

We fruited a small block of this variety the past season, although we had refused many orders, thinking we were oversold.

This block had been mulched with horse manure and most of the manure left on the ground. I think the show of fruit was equal to any that I ever saw; the berries were very large and simply lay in piles. When other varieties were selling from \$1.15 to \$1.25 on the Chicago market we received \$1.50 for the Aroma. While I think Sample or Gandy are of better quality I believe Aroma is the most profitable sort for late market.

We have a good stock of plants and hope to be able to fill all orders this season.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Gandy

(Per.)—Has always been popular as a late market variety; does not do well on light sandy soil, and is apt to be disappointing when planted in such location. I have no hesitation in recommending this to all as one of the best late sorts for home use or market. The only fault that I ever heard found with it was its "shy bearing" when planted on uncongenial soil.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

Brandywine (Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession, and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive and its foliage is long, clean and healthy.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

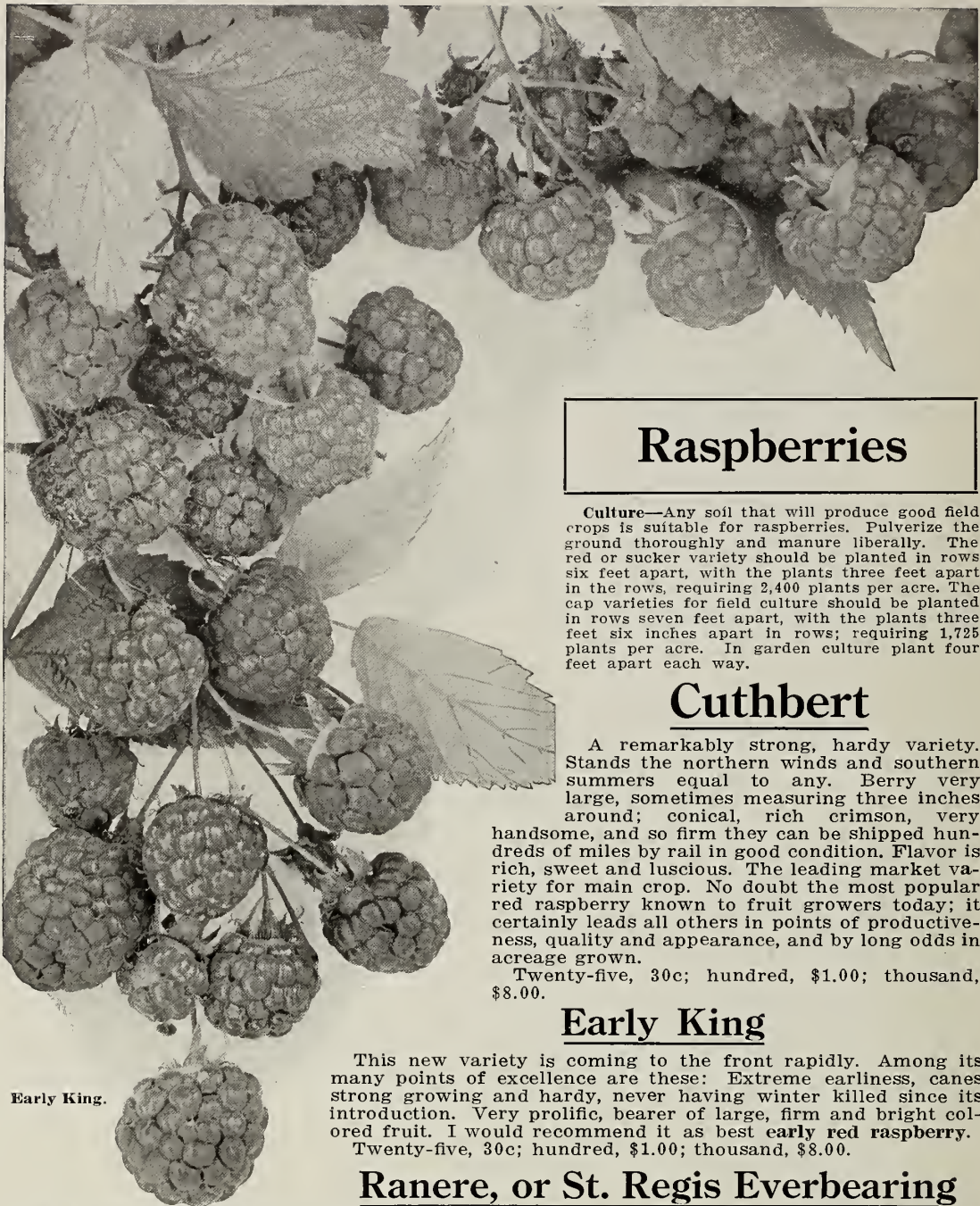
Stevens' Late (Per.)—The originator describes it as follows:

"Very large, fine flavored, bright color, good shipper, a fine bed maker, a heavy yielder, fine foliage."

"It ripens later than Gandy Prize, and lasts until the Fourth of July any season. It has never shown any sign of rust. The cap, which is double, has always kept green until the last of the season."

This variety is still considered one of the best market sorts by a good many growers and I would recommend it to those growing for market.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.



Early King.

Raspberries

Culture—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre. The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with the plants three feet six inches apart in rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Cuthbert

A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. No doubt the most popular red raspberry known to fruit growers today; it certainly leads all others in points of productiveness, quality and appearance, and by long odds in acreage grown.

Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

Early King

This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since its introduction. Very prolific, bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best early red raspberry.

Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

Ranere, or St. Regis Everbearing

This variety has been grown in New Jersey for several years by a colony of Italian gardeners and by them called **Ranere**. A few years ago J. T. Lovett put it on the market calling it "St. Regis." It is a sure-enough "everbearer," for after the fruiting canes finish their crop in summer it begins to bear on the tips of the new canes and with favorable weather it will ripen quite a "Fall crop," continuing till killed by frosts. These same new canes living through the winter and bearing heavy crop during the next summer. In its original location it is considered profitable as a market sort, being one of the earliest to ripen. It is also very hardy, having withstood the coldest winters without injury.

We have hardly given it fair treatment in testing it for fruit, as we have been growing it for plants rather than berries, and cannot tell much about it from our own experience. By this I mean that we have let all suckers grow with very little cultivation and, of course, cannot expect best results from such treatment. While I do not consider it of best quality and only medium in size, it is quite firm and of bright red color and should pay well as an early market sort, while the fall crop will bring good prices as a novelty.

We have a nice lot of plants of this variety of our own growing that we can warrant genuine and we would advise all to test it as we think it has merit, judging from the demand for plants, which increases each season.

Twenty-five, 75c; hundred, \$2.50; thousand, \$20.00.

BLACK OR CAP VARIETIES

Plum Farmer

"This grand blackcap raspberry was found by us in a lot of blackcap plants received from Ohio some years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants from it for nearly fifteen years, and in all this time, while we have tried numerous varieties, we never have seen anything that could near approach it in value. The plants are fine growers, being more free from diseases of blackcaps than other varieties; are clean silvery bluish in appearance when ripened in the fall, and when loaded in fruit are a sight to behold. It ripens very early and most of the fruit is produced in one week. It will outyield any blackcap we have ever seen. The fruit is very large, thick meated and very firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets."—L. J. Farmer.

We have fruited this and find that it is easily the best early blackcap we have growing today. Cane is healthy and strong growing has many laterals, thus giving lots of bearing wood, insuring its heavy bearing, while the berry is very large and of fine quality.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

Cumberland

This has been named the "**Business Blackcap**" by the introducers, and has been loudly praised by all who have grown it. It is a very large berry of fine flavor, rich and sweet, and of jet black color with slight bloom. The cane is of extreme hardiness, very strong growing and free from anthracnose.

It is a mid-season variety following the early sorts, but ripening ahead of Gregg.

Without doubt this is the most popular Black Raspberry grown today, there being perhaps twice the acreage set to Cumberland in this locality of any other sort.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$9.00.

Gregg

My experience is that Gregg is quite hardy on well drained soil, but does not love wet feet and winterkills badly on wet ground. The berries are covered with a whitish blue bloom, which in its first dissemination was mistaken for mould or mildew and hindered the sale of fruit on the market; but since becoming better known, this sort is very popular in all sections, and I do not hesitate to class it as the **best late market sort**.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$9.00.

PURPLE CAPS

Columbian—The Columbian is a variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, color dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. In my estimation this is the most valuable purple cap yet produced as it is more hardy in cane and certainly more prolific, and fruit of larger size than any other sort I am acquainted with.

Twenty-five, 50c; hundred, \$1.75; thousand, \$15.00.

Royal Purple—Originated in Indiana with a grower who says: "It surpasses anything I have ever seen in the Raspberry line. The original bush stands in a stiff blue-grass sod and has borne thirteen successive crops, and some of the time in winter the mercury has gone 35 degrees below zero. The bush is of healthy growth, and the fruit is of large size." The canes are model growers, vigorous and healthy, the color of the bark is a deep, rich red, being smooth except near the roots. The berries are purple in color, good shippers and good keepers; they do not crumble when picked. The bulk of the crop comes about two weeks later than Columbian. Twenty-five, \$1.00; hundred, \$3.50.

Dewberries

Some growers let their Dewberries trail on the ground at will, while others tie up to wire or use stakes. A good way is to drive stakes between alternate hills, tying one hill from each side to top of stake, notching to keep from slipping down, and cutting off eighteen inches beyond where tied.

Atlantic or Black Diamond—I received plants of this variety last spring from a grower in New Jersey, as a Blackberry, under the name of "Black Diamond," but in reality it proves to be a Dewberry, and is listed as such by W. F. Allen of Maryland, under the name of "Atlantic."

It is evidently descended from the old Evergreen Blackberry, as it has the same peculiar cut-leaved foliage, and trails on the ground, increasing from tips the same as other Dewberries.

I have not fruited it, but others describe it as being very productive, the berries jet black, of good quality, very firm and carrying well to distant market. Fruit grows in clusters standing well above the bushes, making it much easier to pick than other sorts. Berries are of good medium size, and is claimed to be the latest of all the Blackberry tribe to ripen.

It seems destined to become very popular and we advise a trial.

Dozen, 60c; twenty-five, \$1.00; hundred, \$3.00.

Lucretia—This is counted as the **standard** of all Dewberries, is earlier than the earliest blackberry and as large as the largest of them. The canes are of great hardiness and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere, of slender, trailing habit and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting; ships well and keeps well.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

Blackberries

Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

The Productive Ward

Undoubtedly a seedling of the Kittatinny, which it resembles, having all of its good qualities and none of its defects. Healthy, strong grower with sturdy canes producing fine large fruit, black throughout, without core and of excellent quality. Has never suffered from winter injury in New Jersey. An exceedingly prolific sort, the bushes being covered with its fine fruit, producing as many bushels per acre as the Wilson in its prime.

This is a new variety that we listed two years ago for the first time, although I have fruited it several seasons. I find that it proves quite hardy in bud and cane, withstanding our winters without protection.

To those who remember the old Kittatinny, this will prove an acceptable variety, as it is much like that sort in manner of growth and in quality of berry, while it is not troubled with "orange rust," which has practically destroyed the Kittatinny.

My stock of this sort is limited and I will offer while they last at following prices:

Twenty-five, 40c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.50.

Eldorado

In other years I have headed our list with Edorado, but this time I am going to give it second place, as I think Ward is fully as good a berry in every way, and much more productive.

However, I do not mean to infer that Eldorado is not a first-class variety. For years it has been a standard of excellence in all points, with us; superior quality, large size, hardness of bud and cane, sells well in market as it is jet black and holds its color well, berry large and juicy, without core, entire freedom from **Orange Rust**, and a prolific bearer.

What more can we say? Try it for yourselves, giving it a good strong soil, full of humus; prune and cultivate properly and my word for it, you will be pleased.

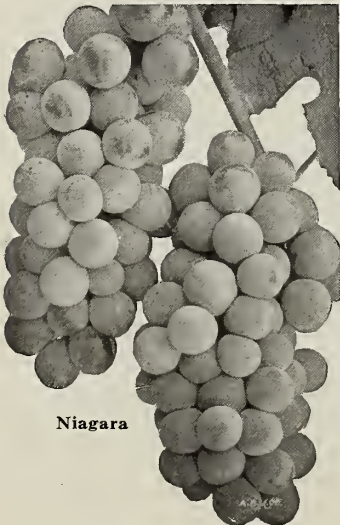
Twenty-five, 40c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.50.

Grape Vines

The grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established, vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care, other than the cutting back of the extra growth, which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate). This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness. The grape is fast becoming a leading fruit in our section of Michigan, and there is no reason why it should not be grown in many other sections of our country. With such hardy varieties as Concord, Worden and Niagara, **no one** need be without at least a few for the home use, as the vines can be taken off the trellis for the winter, and if covered lightly with some kind of mulch will stand the extremes of our northern climates.

Niagara (White)—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in sun, skin thick but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

First-class one-year plants: Dozen, 75c; hundred, \$4.00.



Niagara

Concord—A large, purplish, black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country.

One-year, No. 1: Dozen, 50c; hundred, \$2.50.

Worden—A splendid, large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine harder than that old standby and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for the market; next to Concord in number used.

Fine one-year plants: Dozen, 60c; hundred, \$3.50.

Moore's Early—A black grape. Bunch large, berry round, quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it for New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord.

No. 1, one-year: Dozen, 75c; hundred, \$4.00.

Brighton (Red)—Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact, a strong grower and very productive; quality good.

Fine one-year plants: Dozen, 75c; hundred, \$4.00.

Currants

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.

Perfection—This new currant was originated by C. G. Hooker, of New York State, by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant. It has the large size of the Fay, with the extra good quality and great productiveness of the White Grape. The color is beautiful bright red, and is less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. Perfectly healthy, and a vigorous grower, and in fact the best currant for home use or market purposes under cultivation today. It has received a great many testimonials from the highest sources in this country. We show a natural size cluster of this fruit reproduced from a photograph taken at the New York Experiment Station. I think all who want a fancy fruit of this sort will do well to try a few. Two-year plants.

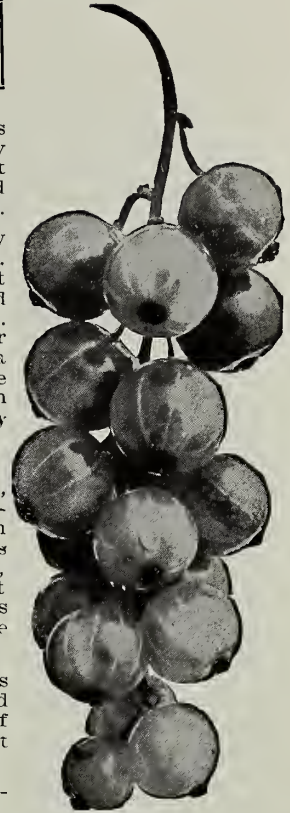
Twelve, \$1.25; twenty-five, \$2.75; hundred, \$10.00.

Wilder—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it. Recommended by our Experiment Station as the best red currant. Strong plants. Dozen 75c; hundred, \$4.50.

London Market—Of English origin. As compared with Victoria, it is larger, more productive, much stronger, less infested with borers, and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under the same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. Strong plants. Dozen, 75c; hundred, \$4.00.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Dozen, 90c; hundred, \$5.00.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—This is the leading variety of the black currant. Very heavy bearer of large bunches of fruit. Extra quality. Valuable for home use. Dozen, 90c; hundred, \$5.00.



Perfection.

Gooseberries

The same soil and conditions best adapted to currants will be appropriate for gooseberry culture. The American varieties of gooseberries are among our hardiest plants. All of the standard sorts of the present day are cultivated forms of a native species natural to the upper Mississippi Valley, and in this region the cultivated sorts seem to reach their highest development. Clean culture should be given until the plants are well established, usually about the third year; after this they may be permanently mulched. As the best fruit is borne on the two and three-year-old wood, a certain amount of pruning will be necessary to encourage a strong growth of canes and in the removal of the older wood after bearing.

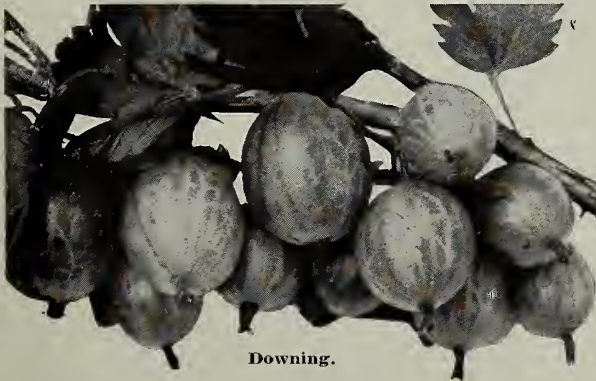
Downing—This is without doubt the best gooseberry for general cultivation that is offered today. It is an American or Native seedling, not an English sort. The latter are very hard to grow successfully in this climate on account of weak foliage which is very susceptible to mildew.

When this disease attacks the gooseberry it causes the foliage to drop before the berries are fully grown and materially injures the crop. Downing is a yellowish-green sort, and of good size, being a strong growing bush and a very prolific bearer. Plants of all varieties of gooseberries are in light supply and in very good demand, and the price is high.

Dozen, \$1.50; twenty-five, \$2.50; hundred, \$8.00.

Houghton—An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous, yet rather slender, spreading growth; not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red; tender and good.

Dozen, \$1.25; twenty-five, \$2.00; hundred, \$7.00.



Downing.

Asparagus Roots

When planting asparagus roots, set four to six inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seeds should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to a depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in the spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth and the asparagus needs it all.

Palmetto—A valuable new variety and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent.

Hundred, 75c; thousand, \$4.00.

Giant Argenteuil—This variety is largely grown in France, but has become adapted to our soil and climate. Is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks. Remarkably healthy. Hundred, 75c; thousand, \$4.00.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for asparagus. Plant four feet each way.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Good strong roots, 5 cents each; dozen, 50c; hundred, \$4.00.

PRICE LIST FOR 1915

Strawberry Plants

If by mail, see Parcel Post rates on opposite page.

At thousand rates, by freight or express only. Fifty of one variety at hundred, or 300 of one variety at thousand rates.

Variety	25	100	1000	5000	Variety	25	100	1000	5000
Aroma	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$3.50	\$14.00	Luther	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$2.50	\$10.00
Big Joe .....	.30	1.00	6.00		Lovett .....	.15	.50	2.50	10.00
Bubach .....	.20	.60	4.00	16.00	Marshall .....	.20	.60	4.00	
Beder Wood .....	.15	.50	2.25	9.00	Progressive .....	.75	2.00	15.00	
Brandywine .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00	Sen. Dunlap .....	.15	.50	2.50	10.00
Chesapeake .....	.30	1.00			Splendid .....	.15	.50	2.50	10.00
Crescent .....	.15	.50	2.25	9.00	Sample .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00
Fendall .....	.20	.60	4.00	16.00	Son's Prolific .....	.20	.60	3.50	
Glen Mary .....	.20	.60	3.75	15.00	Steven's Late .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00
Gandy .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00	Superb .....	.60	1.50	10.00	
Gibson .....	.20	.60	4.00	15.00	Wm. Belt .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00
Haverland .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00	Warfield .....	.15	.50	2.50	10.00
Helen Davis .....	.20	.60	3.50	14.00	Mixed or Surplus Plants			1.50	7.50

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Variety	25	100	1000
Cuthbert	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Early King .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Royal Purple	1.00	3.50	
St. Regis (Everbearing) .....	.75	2.50	20.00
Columbian .....	.50	1.75	15.00
Cumberland .....	.35	1.25	9.00
Gregg .....	.35	1.25	9.00
Plum Farmer .....	.35	1.25	10.00

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

Variety	25	100	1000
Eldorado	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$12.50
Ward .....	.40	1.50	12.50
Lucretia Dew .....	.30	1.25	10.00
Atlantic	doz., .50	1.00	3.00

GOOSEBERRIES

Variety	12	100
Downing	\$1.50	\$ 8.00
Houghton	1.25	7.00

CURRENTS

Variety	12	100
Perfection	\$1.25	\$10.00
Wildner .....	.75	4.50
London Market .....	.75	4.00
White Grape .....	.90	5.00
Lee's Prolific Black .....	.90	5.00

GRAPE VINES

Variety	12	100
Concord	\$0.50	\$ 2.50
Worden .....	.60	3.50
Moore's Early .....	.75	4.00
Brighton .....	.75	4.00
Niagara .....	.75	4.00

Instructions to Purchaser

My Location—I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

Railroad Connections are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

Telephone—Long distance telephone in our office.

SHIPMENTS BY PARCEL POST

To Points Within the United States.

Fourth Class Matter; which includes plants, bulbs and roots.

Maximum Weight. 50 pounds in first and second zones; 20 pounds in all other zones.

Insurance against loss can be obtained for 5 cents up to \$25.00; and for 10c. up to \$50.00.

To Locate Zone. See post map at all post offices or estimate distance in an air line.

UNITED STATES PARCEL POST RATES

	First Pound or fraction.	Each Additional Pound or Fraction.
First Zone—Within 50 miles	5c.	1c.
Second Zone—50 to 150 miles	5c.	1c.
Third Zone—150 to 300 miles	6c.	2c.
Fourth Zone—300 to 600 miles	7c.	4c.
Fifth Zone—600 to 1,000 miles	8c.	6c.
Sixth Zone—1,000 to 1,400 miles ..	9c.	8c.
Seventh Zone—1,400 to 1,800 miles ..	11c.	10c.
Eighth Zone—All over 1,800 miles ..	12c.	12c.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF PLANTS

Packed for Shipment

100 Strawberry plants	4 lbs.
100 Dewberry (Tips)	6 lbs.
100 Blackberry (Suckers)	6 lbs.
100 Raspberry (Suckers)	6 lbs.
100 Raspberry (Tips)	8 lbs.

Plants vary so much in weight, some varieties being much stronger growing than others, that it is impossible to give the exact weight of an order until packed for shipment.

We have tried to give an approximate estimate of the weight of the different plants that we can send by Parcel Post.

Packages weighing five or six pounds or more, going beyond the fifth zone will generally cost less for transportation by express.

Large packages can be shipped better and usually cheaper by express.

Be sure and send enough for postage. If you send more than required, we will return it.

All postage on plants has to be prepaid. Last year we were able to send charges C. O. D., but that ruling has been discontinued.

I much prefer express shipments, and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

By Express—This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

We have only the Adams Express Company; however, we find little difficulty in reaching most of our customers by this company, and its connections. Under new ruling of interstate commerce express companies bill to destination even if there are two or more companies, making a low charge on small packages.

Freight—Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk, as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of

stock after it leaves my hands; however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

My Packing is done in the best possible manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of safe packing. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course, we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping Season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

Terms—One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D. if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay the return charges on the money.

Remittances may be made either by New York, or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

Rates—Fifty plants of one variety at hundred rates; or three hundred plants of one variety at thousand rates. When an order amounts to \$10.00 or over, it may be counted at the thousand rate, regardless of number taken. No order booked for less than \$1.00.

My Prices are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates and invite all wanting large lots to write for estimates.

By large lots I mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and up.

Order Blanks—Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name plainly, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a copy of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight. All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgment in a reasonable time, write again.

When to Order—Early, by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent before the rush.

Premium Offer—On all orders at catalog rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent, or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

Substitution—In ordering please state whether I shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

Guarantee and Condition of Sale—While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

Every order received for articles named in this catalog will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that I shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to me for the stock in question.

References—I refer to the Adams Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing any one of the above, please enclose stamp for reply.



“COLLINS”

A New Strawberry Originated at Bridgman

MY FRIENDS all know that I have always been conservative and have never been quick to offer “novelties” or varieties of doubtful merit.

In offering this new Strawberry at this time I feel that I have something that will be an acquisition to our list of market sorts and is also of such superior quality that the amateur will be delighted with it. Now let me say something of its origin; back in 1909 my next door neighbor, a Mr. C. H. Collins, (an old soldier of the 60's by the way) planted seed from a fine appearing berry picked from a Bederwood plant, saving three plants from these seedlings. Our berry was one of these and I saw it fruiting in 1911 and have had it under observation each year since. While its direct parentage (Bederwood) was plebian it must have had blue blood from some other source, for the plant growth while showing unmistakable features of Bederwood type still is of much stronger growth, making a good row, but is not the excessive runner that Bederwood is; the foliage stands up very strong and rank, of rich dark green color, and is free from rust or disease.

The fruit is quite different from Bederwood, which is light colored, and not of richest quality, while “Collins” is of a dark red color from surface to center, and of rich flavor, ripening evenly without green tips. The texture is something of Bederwood type and ripe berries will remain on the vine for several days without souring, showing a tendency to dry without decay, making another good point for the market grower.

The “Collins” is strongly staminate making it a good pollinizer for other sorts. While we shall call it a mid-season variety, it covers so long a period of ripening that it really begins with the second-earlies and continues well along with the latest sorts, bringing practically every berry to maturity.

I think I am justified in urging all my friends to test this new berry for themselves, and feel sure that you will be well pleased.

We have only a limited number of plants to offer at this time and shall make the low price of \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred. (For further description see inside pages of this Catalog.)